

## The Washington Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.)  
OWNED AND ISSUED BY  
The Washington Times Company,  
TIMES BUILDING,  
SOUTHWEST CORNER PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND  
TENTH STREET.  
Telephone—Editorial Rooms, 494.  
Business Office, 323.  
Price—Morning or Evening Edition, One Cent.  
Sunday Edition, Three Cents.  
Monthly by Carrier.....Thirty-five Cents.  
Morning and Sunday.....Thirty-five Cents.  
Evening.....Twenty-five Cents.  
Morning, Evening and Sunday.....Fifty Cents.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 8, 1895



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## A JOURNALISTIC MARVEL.

No Bluff and Bluster About the  
Wonderful Growth of The Times.  
Notwithstanding the desperate efforts  
of a contemporary to stem the tide of  
success into which it has been launched, THE  
TIMES CONTINUES TO GROW.  
The Times' circulation and The Times'  
advertising are marvels of the newspaper  
world. Many of our wide-awake merchants  
have placed their whole dependence upon  
The Times, and in no instance have they  
been disappointed.

No daily newspaper ever published in  
the District of Columbia has so thoroughly  
covered its territory as does The Times.  
With its morning and evening editions. It is  
a complete and interesting record of each  
day, with more than 35,000 living testi-  
monials to its merit as a newspaper and its  
efficacy as an advertising medium.

The circulation of The Times for the  
week ending November 3 was as follows:  
Monday, Oct. 28.....34,100  
Tuesday, Oct. 29.....34,081  
Wednesday, Oct. 30.....34,145  
Thursday, Oct. 31.....34,757  
Friday, Nov. 1.....34,419  
Saturday, Nov. 2.....35,215  
Sunday, Nov. 3.....35,770

Total.....229,517  
I solemnly swear that the above is a  
true statement of the daily circulation of  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week  
ending November 3, A. D. 1895.  
The copies were actually sold or mailed  
for a valuable consideration and delivered  
to bona fide purchasers or subscribers,  
also, that none of them were returned or  
remain in the hands of the publisher.

J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
4th day of November, A. D. 1895.  
ERNEST G. THOMPSON,  
Notary Public.

**QUAY AND CAMERON.**  
The preceding statement is made that the  
evidence which has existed for some time  
between Quay and Cameron, the Pennsylv-  
ania Senators, has melted and been trans-  
formed into sublime fervency. Of course if  
no coolness existed the story cannot be  
true, and there does not appear to be the  
least basis for a suspicion of frosty rela-  
tions.

The remarkable fight which Quay fought  
to a triumphant finish against the "hog  
combine" this year was Quay's own fight.  
He did not desire that Cameron should  
take a hand in it at all. As it was, Quay's  
opponents made capital from the statement  
that the battle was being waged solely in  
the interest of Cameron's re-election. The  
understanding was clear that Cameron  
should remain out of the State during the  
contest. The prearranged conclusions, there-  
fore, which are drawn from the comparison  
of the two Senators on a visit to Quay's  
Indian River residence are merely harm-  
less fiction.

Vastly more significant is a declaration  
of Mr. Frank Willing Leach, Quay's most  
intimate political lieutenant, that Philadel-  
phia should have the Senatorship when the  
change is made in 1897. Moreover, Mr.  
Leach's declaration appears exclusively in  
the columns of the Philadelphia Inquirer,  
Senator Quay's Philadelphia organ. Mr.  
Leach would not have given such a state-  
ment to the public without the words being  
inspired, and if it means anything at all it  
means that Senator Cameron will not at-  
tempt to succeed himself, for if Cameron  
desires re-election Quay will surely support  
him.

Mr. Leach accompanied the Senators  
South, and now his remarkable declaration  
is agitating the whole Keystone State.

## ADMINISTRATION CENSORS.

It is announced that Lieut. Lucien Young  
of the Navy has written a book upon the  
Hawaiian question. Anything from this  
brilliant gentleman and gallant officer  
in the line of literature would be a last-  
ing contribution to the treasures of the  
world, but it seems that he is to be  
forced to suppress his own work. In some  
corner of the Administration there ap-  
pears to be a literary censor, who passes  
upon the merits of the product of other  
men's brains and commends or condemns  
with oracular and autocratic assumption.  
Lieut. Young made a serious mistake  
when he submitted his work to any judg-  
ment except that of his own mind. He  
should have issued it and tested the power  
of his superior officers to limit his ex-  
pression, either practical or impractical,  
in romanticism or realism, in prose or  
song, in comedy or tragedy.

It is to be hoped the lieutenant will as-  
sert himself and place the work of his  
graceful and facile pen before the world.

## RUSKIN COLONY FAILURE.

Information comes of the virtual collapse  
of the Ruskin colony, in Tennessee, one  
of those isolated communistic, co-operative  
experiments which are constantly springing  
up and going down. The colony was oper-  
ating in the midst of competitive forces,  
and under laws which favor combinations  
and trusts.

Many of these colonies have been success-  
ful in a dreary sort of way. Probably there  
are a hundred of them all told, in the  
United States, which are fairly success-  
ful in a financial sense. But they all lack  
the ideal atmosphere of content  
and comfort that was dreamed of  
by Owen, Cabet, Fourier, and many others,  
as every one is forced to engage in hot

competition with the outside world—a  
condition which is opposed to the very  
essence of the radical economic theory.

Curiously enough the strongest opponents  
of such projects are the Socialists. They  
cry down these isolated co-operative  
schemes as being entirely selfish and  
ineffective. They preach that all who op-  
pose the competitive capitalist system  
should stay in the midst of it and fight  
against it in the interests of universal co-  
operation—that is, the acquisition of all the  
means of production, transportation and  
communication, and the operation of them  
solely for the benefit of the mass and  
not for the aggrandizement of individuals  
or combinations.

For these reasons the Socialists look  
with much complacency upon the failure of  
such projects as the Ruskin, Topolobampo,  
and other similar experiments.

## HELPING ANACOSTIA MEN.

The action of the District Assembly  
of the Knights of Labor in appropriating  
from its funds the generous sum of \$2,500  
to assist the lock-out employees of the  
Anacostia Railroad Company, and carry on  
the fight against the impositions of the  
management of that corporation, is a fine  
illustration of the principle of the order  
against the injury of one in the injury of all.  
It is understood that one part of the pro-  
gramme is to continue to run conveyances  
from the Anacostia road, without fares, to  
connect with the cable line at the entrance  
to the Navy Yard, and possibly upon other  
paying links of the road.

While this is a large undertaking, it is  
certainly striking at the most valuable  
function of the Anacostia management, and  
will doubtless be much more effective  
than other methods would be. The people  
of Anacostia appear to be in enthusiastic  
sympathy with the cause of the locked-out  
men, as the mass meeting to be held by  
this evening will undoubtedly show in  
the most emphatic manner.

Senator Gibson's figure is about the only  
thing in Maryland that is not disguised.

There are almost certain indications  
that Coxy has not been elected Governor  
of Ohio.

Quay's most trusted lieutenant, Frank  
Willing Leach, names five Philadelphians,  
any one of whom would be acceptable as  
a successor to Cameron in the United  
States Senate. They are ex-Governor  
General Wanamaker, John Russell Young,  
District Attorney Graham, State Senator  
Penrose and Charles C. Harrison. Now,  
will Mr. Frank Willing Leach rise and  
explain why he failed to include Mr. Charles  
Emory Smith?

Grover's silence concerning the elections  
suggests that he didn't have any luck shoot-  
ing squirrels.

With Quay as President, Platt as Sec-  
retary of the Treasury, Fessenden as Sec-  
retary of State, Cameron as Secretary of  
War, Boutwell as Secretary of the Navy,  
Clarkson as Secretary of the Interior,  
Carter as Postmaster General and Foraker  
as Attorney General, the country would ex-  
pect something more than a fishing ad-  
ministration.

McGoldrick, Tammany's secretary, is a  
second Billy Patterson. No one seems to  
know who struck him.

It is to be hoped the statement that  
Richard Mansfield has lost his memory as  
a result of typhoid fever is an affliction  
for advertising purposes only.

## New But Not News.

An interesting result of the devastation  
of the trees by worms last summer is now  
observable. Thousands of young, vigorous  
trees in all parts of the city that then lost  
their leaves have put out a second crop,  
and in some quarters the foliage is almost  
as fine as in spring. On the block at the  
Metropolitan Methodist Church, on Penn-  
sylvania avenue, and in Lafayette square,  
this renewal has been especially noticed.

A circus horse made a mild sensation  
at Ninth and Pennsylvania avenue north-  
west at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.  
He was of the "beauty" order, with bay  
and white markings. He stopped in the  
middle of the street and refused to budge.  
The more his driver belabored and coaxed  
and tried to lead him the more he was de-  
termined to remain there all night. The  
crowd gathered, motormen and conductors  
threatened and swore and the poor driver  
protested and tried to lead his horse.  
Finally a policeman ordered the team  
fairly to lift vehicle and horse and carry  
them off the track, and traffic was re-  
sumed.

A rather amusing incident happened at  
the stall of a poultry dealer in Center  
Market the other day.  
The old fellow who stands there, besides  
his usual compliments, runs a burning busi-  
ness in the northwest section of the city,  
was the principal actor. This burning  
business is to "burn" chickens, as one of the  
"star" members of the "home circle"  
characterizes it, is run for the money there  
is in it. The burners are mostly  
chickens from an up-town dry-goods estab-  
lishment.

The stuttering landlord went to market  
Saturday night and stopped before the  
properly.

"How many c-hickens have you?"  
"Twelve replied the dealer.  
"Are they t-t-tough or t-tender?"  
"They are t-tender, sir," replied the dealer.  
"Pick me out six of the t-t-tough ones, I  
k-keep b-b-borders."  
The delighted dealer selected the hardest-  
looking chickens in the coop.  
"Are t-t-they t-t-tough?"  
"Yes."  
"Then I will t-take t-h-hese," said  
the stuttering boarding-house keeper, as he  
pointed out the six remaining chickens,  
which the dealer had left in the coop.

On an old plantation down in Virginia  
there is a mule that, for education, beats  
a great many animals of so-called higher  
intelligence. This prodigy belonged to an  
old colored family, who were by that mule.  
The mule went by the name of Abe, and he  
was born just about the time Abraham  
Lincoln was inaugurated President.  
Abe, as was said by the neighbors, knew  
and could do everything. Among other  
things he was so lazy that he would not  
work at all, but would sit there and look  
anything like rain. He would stick his  
head out of the door of the barn and wait  
for the rain to begin falling. He would  
then open his mouth and catch the water  
as it fell from the eaves of the stable.  
That he could outdo nobody in the en-  
vironment country doubted. He was used  
together nine ears of corn at a feeding. On  
one occasion only eight were given him  
and he immediately set to work and  
chewed the bottom of the manger out look-  
ing for the missing ear.

Recently, however, he did what surprised  
his owner more than anything else. Abe  
found that he was playing with the  
adjoined mule. Whenever the mule whis-  
tled for 12 o'clock Abe noticed that every-  
body quit work and he was fed.  
It so happened on this day that Abe was  
in the middle of a long row when the  
whistle blew. He picked up his ears and  
stopped; the driver whipped him and he  
started off with a sad look in his eyes.  
He worked a few paces and then broke into  
a run. When he got to the end of the  
row he stopped and absolutely refused to  
budge. He stood there for half an hour,  
and would not allow himself to be hitched  
up again until the mill whistle blew for  
1 o'clock.

## MYSTERY OF EARTHQUAKES

Strange Phenomena of the Twisting and  
Heaving of the Globe's Thin Crust.

Remarkable Seismic Disturbances  
of Other Days and a Plain State-  
ment of Various Theories.

"Earthquake waves have been known to  
travel 2,000 miles in South America, and  
in 1755 the Lisbon earthquake was felt  
from South Africa to Iceland.

The remarkably protracted shaking of the  
Mississippi Valley in 1811, having its epi-  
center fixed in the vicinity of New  
Madrid, culminated in the four or five  
break at Caracas, the capital of the South  
American State of Venezuela. This in-  
volved a through passage under the Gulf  
of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.

Prior to the Charleston earthquake on  
the night of August 31, 1866, the dwellers  
on the Atlantic coast had considered  
themselves free from liability of such vicis-  
situdes. There are no neighboring vol-  
canoes, but there are really vent-  
holes, through which an overcharged interior  
may expend its surplus pressure. The  
shock was a great surprise. Vermont,  
Wisconsin, New Orleans, Cuba, and Mex-  
ico all felt it. Usually mountains, with  
their broken strata, break the wave, but  
in this instance the vibrations evidently  
passed far beneath them; yet on the heights  
of the Appalachian region the shocks  
were not inappreciable.

The most forcible exhibition was at Sum-  
mersville in an elliptical area twenty-six  
miles long and eighteen miles wide. Of this  
area the major axis is a curve with its con-  
cave side toward the east, and it extends  
miles north-west from that city.

Other earthquakes within 150 years have  
been more destructive than this, but have  
not spread over so wide an extent. The in-  
tensity at Summersville was seven-tenths  
greater than at New Madrid, and it had  
the focus been at this point the result would  
have been most appalling.

As it was, the condition that saved Char-  
leston from total destruction is that the land  
is there all loose material, known as the  
tertiary plain of the Atlantic, extending 100  
miles in from the coast, and this, as in the  
case of New Madrid in 1811, where the  
drift is 250 feet deep, secured immunity  
from the greatest disaster.

Some idea of this disturbance may be  
formed when it is stated that the vertical  
lift of the wave was nearly twelve inches.  
Between the city and the shock this deposit  
of loose material acted as a buffer, and the  
city was only hit with soft blows.

After an earthquake in South America  
grouped in a line it is stated that the vertical  
lift of the wave was nearly twelve inches.  
Between the city and the shock this deposit  
of loose material acted as a buffer, and the  
city was only hit with soft blows.

Once a fault is established, every addi-  
tional jar will increase it as the sides of the  
split become more and more displaced, and  
where these faults become frequent, and  
enormous we may infer that they were the  
result of ages of repeated action.

But what is the general cause of earth-  
quakes, and what is their physical interpre-  
tation? What are recognized as the au-  
thorities differ. Physical geology does not  
appear to have advanced much beyond  
what in mathematics would be recognized as  
an enumeration.

The earth's strata are labeled and are  
known by names, but when it comes to ex-  
plaining the physical action, and what is the  
deposition of these strata and what are  
their superimposed conditions, there is a  
considerable lack of homogeneity in the  
various solutions.

It would seem, however, that the crust  
of the earth is gradually in motion, and  
date itself to a slowly diminishing interior.  
Solid and volatile matter is expelled, the  
mountain wrinkles indicate a slow subsi-  
dence and pressure in generating that seeks  
vent. Pressure in one locality may find  
escape in another locality, and waves  
in that direction is probably what to us is  
manifest on the surface.

This pressure may find temporary re-  
lief (and this may mean centuries) in a  
lift of one or both sides of a fault, or it  
may extend to a volcano, and result in an  
outpouring of lava, or other substance or  
substances, which is its final culmination.  
An earthquake may be interpreted as being  
preliminary to such final action.

Those were ages when, had he been  
in existence, the great New Madrid  
shake in 1811-12 continued for more than  
three months, and most unusual phenomena  
were displayed, owing to the immense de-  
posit of salt and loose material generally  
that there overlies the strata.

It is a suspicious region, and doubtless  
will again, though it may be many years  
hence, be the scene of seismic violence.  
Over 2,400 square miles subsided several  
feet in 1811, and at least a hundred square  
miles sank out of sight and lakes are  
there instead.

**England's Debt.**  
The last parliamentary return in regard  
to the national debt is extremely interest-  
ing. The gross indebtedness of the State,  
for the year which ended on March 31,  
1894, was £265,104,024 (\$3,350,000,000),  
and there were reductions in the succeeding  
twelve months to £253,417,300, or on  
March 31, 1895, the liabilities stood at  
£260,160,607 (\$3,300,000,000). In 1836  
the gross liabilities of the nation were £283,  
475,000 (\$4,285,000,000).

The expenditures charged against the  
public revenues on account of the national  
debt, including both interest and repay-  
ment of principal, have risen from £207,  
666,135 in 1836 to £24,977,912 in 1895.  
Over £6,000,000 (\$90,000,000) goes every  
year to redeem capital.

Another fact resulting to be noticed. The  
nation possesses in the Suez canal shares  
a salable asset valued at £24,000,000  
(\$320,000,000). The net liabilities of the  
State, are, therefore, reduced by this amount.

## Few Florida Oranges This Year.

Capt. J. A. Enslow, Jr., who makes reg-  
ular business tours through the States, has  
just returned from the "only" orange re-  
gion of Florida. He says the crop will not  
exceed 60,000 boxes, all of which are far  
below the limit of Tampa and Bartow, the  
centers of the trade in that commodity (or  
luxury) being Myers and Bradenton.  
Nearly the entire crop has been sold on  
the trees at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box, and  
several have been resold at a profit be-  
yond that basis. To "deliver" these at  
Jacksonville \$1 more must be added for  
hauling, wrapping, and boxing.  
Capt. Enslow knows of several lots sold  
at \$3.50 to \$3.75, delivered at Jacksonville.

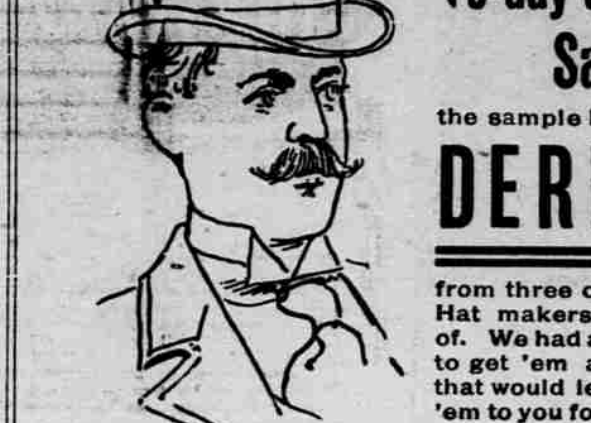
He is of the opinion that most of this  
crop will go North and West. He knows of  
several carload orders already executed  
for Western points for November and De-  
cember deliveries. There have been very  
few transactions in January deliveries—  
Florida Times-Union.

## Excellent Method.

Clerk—They tell me your daughter Julia  
is quite a singer. Has she a good voice?  
Is her method—  
Blair—Can't say so much about her voice,  
but her method is superb. She never sing  
when I am at home.—Boston Evening  
Transcript.

## A "crown" for a dollar.

We put on sale this  
morning for  
To-day and  
Saturday  
the sample lines of  
DERBYS



from three of the best  
Hats makers we know  
of. We had a hard pull  
to get 'em at a price  
that would let us offer  
'em to you for

\$1.00

because they're regu-  
lar \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25 and  
\$2.50 Hats—worth that  
to anybody. We've got  
the very Hats they're  
the models of in stock  
now marked at the  
"right" prices.  
No trouble about get-  
ting a shape to suit—all  
the blocks are repre-  
sented—Dunlap's—  
Knox's—Youman's—  
Miller's—the very latest  
Blacks and Browns—  
silk bindings and d  
bands.  
Others may appreciate this  
sale of ours—but there's  
as much difference be-  
tween samples and "seconds" as between good mon-  
ey and bad. Ours are SAMPLES.  
Stop at the Shoe Department and see the simple shoes.  
Don't you want to talk about a Fall suit at the same time?  
No such Neckwear for 50c anywhere.

SAKS AND COMPANY,  
Penna. Ave. and 7th St., "Saks' Corner."

top of which bed-key the Queen of Sheba  
superadded a head with a fair face, and  
upon the body and arms of which she had  
hung, passing noble raiment."

This little toy is one of the most pathetic  
relics of the dead child. In these strange  
extremes of sentiment—no grief having been  
able to crush the humorist in him—Eugene  
Field excelled. His everyday wit was  
collected in flavor, finished and elaborate  
when he took the pains, rough hewn when  
he chose to leave it so.

I have been looking again at the stories  
in the Holy Cross book, and for perfection  
I can find nothing like "Felix and Pett  
Pond," a short story of a mare and her  
colt. In style it is symmetry itself. In  
thought it is born beauty, and in narrative  
it is pure interest. Can anything more be  
said of a story than this? It is epitomes  
of what may be believed to be Eugene  
Field's own career, since he puts the senti-  
ments into no other words.

Sincerity of thought, embodied in liter-  
ary grace—has literature better to offer  
than this? I do not know that Eugene Field  
was capable of sustained effort in any one  
line, but his imagination came, short,  
glowing; but I do not see how fault can be  
found with such as this.

"There are those who say that none but  
humanity is immortal; that none but man  
has a soul. I do not make nor believe that  
claim. There is a story in the story, and  
that is that nothing in this world and life of  
ours which has felt the grace of maternity  
shall utterly perish." And this other:  
"Of peace I know and can speak. Of  
peace, with its solace of love, plenty,  
honor, fame, happiness, and its pathetic  
tragedy of poverty, heartache, disappoint-  
ment, tears, bereavement. Of war I know  
nothing, and never shall know; it is not in  
my heart or for my hand to break that law  
which God enjoined from Sinai and Christ  
confirmed in Galilee."

**Excerpts From the Curious.**

Arctic explorers who have found them-  
selves in the midst of an aurora describe it  
as producing a cooling, prickly sensation,  
and a very exhilarating effect.

In a pasture near Grafenberg, Bavaria,  
there is a large flat-bottomed ring prone upon  
the ground in such a manner that the smooth  
surface forms a splendid dancing floor.  
It is locally known as the Teufelsstich, or  
devil's table, and tradition says that in  
ancient times his satanic majesty and a  
large concourse of imps once danced upon  
it from midnight until morning.

Over 400 diamonds and rubies have been  
recovered from the ruins of Babylon.  
Many are uncut, but most are polished on  
one or two sides only.

It is said that the first Hebrew to be  
made an English peer was Sir Sampson  
Gideon, who was created Lord Eardley in  
1759 by Mr. Pitt.

Capitalist and humorist musicians have  
been amusing themselves by strolling the streets  
of Paris as itinerant singers. Two of them  
were young ladies. A former maid to one  
of the young ladies recognized her, and  
thinking that she was in distress, gener-  
ously placed all her savings at her disposal.

In Malta bees are plentiful, and bee  
stings are in such repute as a cure for rheu-  
matism that resort to this primitive method  
of inoculation has been in common practice  
in several cases for generations, the result,  
it is said, having been almost satisfactory  
to the patients.

The world's consumption of champagne  
amounts to about 21,000,000 quarts betwee  
per annum. England is the greatest buyer  
of the sparkling fluid and the United States  
comes next.

At many of the destinations of carrier  
pigeons men are placed whose business it  
is to shoot down those birds with messages  
who circle round the air and waste time  
in alighting.

Signor Crespi, when in Rome, has an es-  
cort of twenty-nine police officials, for  
which Italy pays 68,000 francs a year.  
Whenever he leaves the city the cost of  
guarding him is increased three or four fold.

Investigations of raindrops lead to the  
conclusion that some of the large drops  
must be more or less hollow, as they, when  
striking, fall to wet the whole surface  
within the drop.

Running the gauntlet as a military pun-  
ishment was, it is said, originated by Gus-  
tavius Adolphus to punish thieves in his  
army. It was borrowed by the English from

M. GOLDENBERG,  
928 7th Street,  
Formerly Cushman & Lida's

To-morrow's  
bargains

Are in Wraps,  
Corsets,  
Handkerchiefs,  
Chemise Covers,  
Gilette Towels,  
White Spreads.

"Bargains" which are offered are extraordi-  
nary reductions—merchandise priced much  
below its ordinary price level. These for  
Saturday only.

Men's "Novelty" Tan and Gray  
Mixed Cloth Caps, 4 button, box  
front, ripple back, large mandarin  
sleeves, plaid lined, which are fully  
worth \$2.50, only.....\$1.50

Women's Rough Novelty Goods,  
Rever Coats, all satin lined, ripple  
back, mandarin sleeves, "Colum-  
biage," which are fully worth  
\$11.00, only.....\$7.50

Women's Silk Wool Boucle Effect  
Rever Coats, half satin lined, 4  
large buttons, ripple back, large man-  
dolin sleeves, "Kathryn" collar, which  
are fully worth \$18.00, only.....\$12.50

Women's Silk Seal Plush Caps,  
24 inches long, wide sweep, all satin  
lined, prettily braided and beaded,  
deep storm collar edged with wool  
Thibet, which are fully worth \$12.50,  
only.....\$8.75

Women's Long Astrakhan Wool  
Cap, full sweep, all satin lined,  
deep storm collar, which, together  
with front, is edged with bear fur.  
Fully worth \$10.00, only.....\$10.00

Women's Silk Seal Plush Caps,  
deep storm collar, all satin lined,  
full sweep, collar and front edged  
with Angora fur. Fully worth \$15.  
Only.....\$10.50

75c "R. & G." Corsets, 59c.  
For one day—Saturday—we shall  
offer our regular 75c. White Silk-  
flowered "R. & G." Corset at 59c.  
pair.

\$1 "R. & G." Corsets, 89c.  
For one day—Saturday—we offer  
our regular \$1.00 Long waist "R. &  
G." Corsets, white or black, at 89c.  
pair.

12c Handkerchiefs, 9c.  
For one day—Saturday—we've re-  
duced all our Ladies' Long waist "R. &  
G." Hemstitched Handkerchiefs to  
9c. each.

A lucky purchase  
—of several hundred dozen Chemise  
Table Covers and Portieres—en-  
ables us to offer them at greatly  
reduced prices.  
Handsome Quarter-Quarter Table  
Covers, deep fringe, pretty pat-  
terns, all colors, 39c. each.  
Fine 6-quarter Chemise Table covers,  
deep fringe, all colors, only 79c. each.  
Elegant 8-quarter Chemise Table  
Covers, deep fringe, all colors, variety  
of pretty patterns, only \$1.59 each.  
Full length Fine Chemise Portieres,  
wide-laid and fringe, all colors,  
all colors, only \$1.98 pair.

\$1.25 White Spreads, 95c.

M. GOLDENBERG,  
928 Seventh St.,  
Near Mass Ave.

The Germans, who copied it from Gustavus,  
and, being employed in the British reg-  
iments in America, was readily taken up  
by the Indian tribes.

A Canterbury correspondent states that  
an East Kent, England, landlord has re-  
ceived notice to quit from the whole of his  
farm tenants, the result being in every  
case being that it is absolutely impos-  
sible, with present prices, to farm the land at a  
profit, even if they had it rent free.

**Referring to Persons.**  
Mr. Ruskin sees very few visitors now.  
At 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. he regularly  
takes a walk with his attendant.  
Even then he is so averse to the eye of the  
stranger that he will turn into the first  
gate or get over a hedge, if possible, when  
the gate is too distant, rather than be  
stared at.

Kipling got a setback from Gladstone's  
little granddaughter, Dorothy Drew, the  
last time he was in England, when the story  
was told. He was visiting at her home, took  
a great fancy to her and endeavored to  
make a good impression upon her by tel-  
ling tales. After some time her mother,  
fearing Mr. Kipling might be tired, called  
her and said: "Now, Dorothy, I hope you  
have been good and not wearing Mr.  
Kipling." "Oh, no, mother; not a bit,"  
replied the infant; "but you've no idea  
how Mr. Kipling has been wearing me!"

A good story is being repeated of T